

Size:	163 acres
Mission:	Conduct research, development, engineering, and limited manufacturing of aviation electronics and of missile, space-borne, undersea, and surface weapons systems, and related equipment
HRS Score:	NA
IAG Status:	None
Contaminants:	Solvents, degreasers, alcohol, chemical laboratory waste, pesticides, wastewater, heavy metals, acids, petroleum/oil/lubricants, and VOCs
Media Affected:	Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date:	\$1.6 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year):	\$0.3 million (FY2004)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites:	FY2001



Indianapolis, Indiana

Restoration Background

Indianapolis Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division (NAWCAD) was commissioned in 1942 as a Naval ordnance plant. In later years, its mission was redefined to add space, undersea, and surface weapons. Typical operations conducted at the facility in support of this mission included machining; electroplating; degreasing of metal parts; carpentry; painting; operation of photographic laboratories; testing and evaluation; destruction of documents; and storage of supplies, materials, and fuels. In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of NAWCAD. Various functions, along with personnel, equipment, and related support, were to be relocated.

The installation completed a Preliminary Assessment in FY88. In FY90, two underground storage tank (UST) sites were identified. In FY92, site assessments were completed at the two sites, and they were designated Response Complete. In FY96, the installation delineated Site 1 and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). Eighteen areas of concern (AOCs) were identified, and sampling began.

In FY95, the installation initiated an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS); it completed the fieldwork for the EBS in FY96. The installation identified 38 AOCs that required further investigation. These AOCs were consolidated into 18 AOCs and 16 UST sites. The NAWC Indianapolis Reuse Planning Authority formed and completed a preliminary privatizing business plan. The Navy signed a lease with the city and, in FY97, completed transfer of operations.

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and a BRAC cleanup team (BCT) were formed in FY96. The installation established an information repository and worked with the RAB to complete a community relations plan. The BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) was completed in FY97.

In FY97, the installation completed closure of the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility. In addition, draft baseline Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments were completed. Portable gas chromatography, direct-push sample collection, and immunoassay test kits accelerated fieldwork.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The Navy prepared an Environmental Baseline Survey for Transfer and a finding of suitability to transfer (FOST) and submitted the documents for public comment. The Navy also completed five process closures in accordance with state requirements. A closure letter from the state was received for 30 UST sites. The Remedial Design and Remedial Action (RD/RA) at Site 1 were delayed because the preliminary Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) studied and rejected use of Fenton's reagent for in situ chemical oxidation. The final baseline Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments, the RD, and the RA planned for 18 AOCs were not performed because RIs did not demonstrate a need for environmental remediation. Decision documents were prepared for eight AOCs, recommending no further action or the use of institutional controls.

The BCT agreed to complete as much of the RI sampling and analysis process as possible in a single phase. The cleanup process was expedited by the BCT's willingness to approve a dynamic work plan and the use of innovative technologies, including on-site portable gas chromatograph, direct-push sample collection, immunoassay test kits, and in situ chemical oxidation. RAB meeting attendance was steady and disproportionately high considering the small size of the facility and its relatively clean environment. Partnering meetings included regulators, the Navy, facility representatives, and all major site contractors. Analytical data were presented, and updates on document development were presented and discussed.

Transfer of all property was planned for FY98 but not accomplished. The property was to be transferred to the Indianapolis Reuse Planning Authority, the Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA), with a covenant deferral for early transfer of contaminated property. The LRA expected to sell the property to Raytheon Systems Company, which is currently subleasing the property from the LRA. Transfer was delayed when Raytheon refused to accept the property with the covenant deferral.

Plan of Action

- Complete initial transfer of property (125 of 163 acres) to the City of Indianapolis through an economic development conveyance in FY99
- Finalize FOST for uncontaminated parcels in FY99
- Revise BCP in FY99
- Complete Environmental Assessment in FY99
- Complete EE/CA and Interim Removal Action for Site 1 in FY99
- Finalize decision documents for Group 1 in FY99
- Finalize RI report in FY99
- Finalize FS and Proposed Plan reports in FY00
- Finalize decision documents for Group 2 in FY00

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

